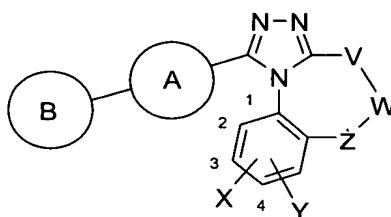


ABSTRACT

A compound of formula (I),



(I)

or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, wherein

V represents $-(CH_2)_d(O)_{e-}$, $-CO-$, or $-CH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})-$;

W is $-O-$, $-S(O)_a-$, or $-N(R^1)-$

R^1 represents H, C_{1-6} alkyl, $(CH_2)_bCOR^2$, $CO(CH_2)_bNR^2R^3$, SO_2R^2 , $(CH_2)_cOR^2$, $(CH_2)_cNR^2R^3$, or $(CH_2)_b\text{het}^1$;

het^1 represents a saturated or unsaturated heterocycle of from 3 to 8 atoms containing one or more heteroatoms selected from O, N, or S, optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl;

X and Y independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl, halogen, OH, CF_3 , OCF_3 , or OR^4 ;

Z represents $-(CH_2)_f(O)_g-$, $-CO-$ or $-CH(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})-$;

Ring A represents a 4-7 membered, saturated N-containing heterocycle, optionally substituted with OH, and in which optionally at least one ring N is substituted with O;

Ring B represents phenyl or a 4-7 membered unsaturated N-containing heterocycle, optionally substituted with OH, halogen, CN, $CONH_2$, CF_3 , OCF_3 , and in which optionally at least one ring N is substituted with O;

R^2 and R^3 independently represent H, C_{1-6} alkyl [optionally substituted with OH, halogen, $N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or C_{1-6} alkyloxy], C_{1-6} alkyloxy, $N(C_{1-6} \text{ alkyl})_2$, or $[C_{3-8} \text{ cycloalkyl}]$;

or R^2 and R^3 , together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached independently represent a heterocycle of from 3 to 8 atoms, optionally substituted with C_{1-6} alkyl;

R^4 represents straight or branched C_{1-6} alkyl,

5

a and c independently represent 0, 1, or 2;

b, e and g independently represent 0 or 1;

d and f independently represent 1 or 2;

are useful in the treatment of dysmenorrhoea